JEWILERS. DETAINS CONTANTS HOTEL SHOPELS, " and the rost of markind" should recollect that Examine does not now male Transitive does not resemble Salamander Sare, d to any and all sima loos manufactured and Can't & Francisco, Scockport, N. Y.

Des Cale \* unconcerned \* Safe can now be obtained of R. G. Witt and A. Ga.

Palengree and Manufacturers.
No. 12 Wassersh, near Wall, N. Y.
R. R.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost to one of Parens' Patent Sciamanders Karis, and bargian are drope fold, as we apply:

Doe bost Forwise and Surstar Proof Locks.

REODES'S PEVER AND AGUE CURE.

ARTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
The innocembe of which is
rever
By the
CENTURYCATE OF CHARICAL ARALYSIS,
Cleen by
JAMUS R. CENTON, M.D.,
And the value of which is By the Testimons frequently published.
No SWELLED HEADS
OF SWELLED LEGS.

TREBUBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENT MERCURIAL DISEASES Or
POINCEED CONSTITUTIONS,
Can result from its use.
Its Hannias Character
Admins in free use as
Preventive on Cure Far Far And Agur And Adul Diseases causan by Macania Forwhich

For which
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It WA
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
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SCIENCE,
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EXPLEIRE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, we can desired by nature not only to relieve all the human family wood use R, from maismons diseases, but is do an equally wood with by extremy superseding all the treatment, whether solution of the entries of the entries of the entries of the entries of the entries. Beats, Whitesaid Agent, No 183 Waterest, and for only by C. H. Risc, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., Wells & Co., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. Haves, and Druggests generally. THE GENIN DRESS HAT for the Fall of 1855, and introduced, is entirely new in style and general approxime and for high new and be any of finish for surpasse all for no effects. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb point of the manner.

LEARY & Co.'s Fall Fashion .- The subscrib ters will offer This Day, Sept. I, in accordance with their qua-terly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hara. Our cu-tamers and the pub-th generally, we think will be particular; pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by u-for the prosect Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability that street been minuted. pleased with the saye and quarry of the data introduced by the prosent Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surpassed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at differ-

LEARY & Co., Aster House, Broadway.

KNOX .- The FALL STYLE of HATS introduced KNOX.—IDE TALL STYLE OF HATS introduced by KNOX is a thing of beauty, and would be a joy forever, if the Ham lasted so long. They are brilliant, abapely and durable and we advise all those who like to encourage the beautiful without letting the next is all care of itself, to call on KNOX Nos. 1:2 and 583 Broadway.

FALL FASHIONS.—The proprietor of the Wes End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st, calls attention to his ful Fall Pastion for Hars, and although not elaiming to all others, warrants them to be light, elegant, dural what is equally essential, economical. J. W. Ket

On the 1st of September Banta introduced a Har at \$5 that has defied all competition; to day he introduced his tew styles of Misses' and Boys' Fur Hars, and Gente' and Boys' CLOTH Cars, which cas not but and to his repu ation of assuing the most popular patterns in that line. Taste and economy will to-morrow push crowds of customers to No. 106 Canal-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS .- Just received from auction 75 rich Cashmere Long Shawls, white, green, blue, crimson and scarlet, which we will sell at \$25 and \$30, the same as usus ly add at \$50. F. H. Luadhraatra & Co., No. 347 Breadway.

Rachel will not lower her prices, but the ladies don't essessing as they can obtain heart'ul Gatter Boots from 12/ to 20/ per pair; Saisteras, Tirs, Boskiss and Totler Saister as from 6/ to 10/, with Misses and a hildren's Boots and Saister at equally low prices, at J. B. Miller & Co.'s, No. 134 Cenal-t.

KID GLOVES AT 50c. PER PAIR .- Just received 900 dor. Ladies' superior Kid Gioves, slight's spotted on board ship, and will be sold at 4) per pair, worth 7].

E. H. LEADERATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

AUCTION PURCHASES.-French China Tea Sets Dining Sets, Vacce, Cups and Sancers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures Bluef anton China Ginsaware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamone, No. 417 Broadway, near Grand-st

RICH SILKS AT \$1 PER YARD.-E. H. LEAD REFER CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning 3 cases of rich Plaid and Striped Siths at 8, worth \$1; I case plain Vall de Soir at 5, worth \$1; I case rich Moir Antique Robes at \$30, worth \$50.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German and American FARCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

MERIAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN .- Mercur rune high, yet there is no abstemnt in the great demand for the Word's Fair Medallian Voivet Carpets at HIRAM ANDER-son's, No. 99 Bowery. N. B.—50,000 yards Papestry at 3/ per yard; 50,000 yards Ingrain at 4/ and 5/ per yard.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 579 Broadway, have just opened and now in store a arge an appendid not of rich BRUSSALS CARFETS at 8 per yard. Othe Carpets equally lew. PATERSON & HOMFHERY,

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufac used by
John r. Waker & Co.,

John r. Waker & Co.,

John r. Waker & Co.,

Pully warrantee fr tone, and workmanship equal to any in
the city, and 20 per cont. less the Broadway prices.

N. B.—Planes tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Secondhand France at great bargeins. WISCONSIN LAND AGENCY.-HENRY B. MUNN

who has located at PORTAGE CITY, Columbia County, W. as AGENT for the PURCHASE, SALE and LOCATION of LANGE now in this city, and may be found until the 25th inst. dai at the office of Mosers. BURDET, DAVIS & MAIN, O. 27 William 4. Where he will be happy to give every information, and to coive such orders as may be given for the purchase or look of Lands in the Wost.

Office of Burdett, No. 27 Wulliam-

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR CLAR PROOF SAFE, with HALL'S PATERY POWDER PRO-LOCK, Both received Prize Medals at the World's Fair, Lo-don, 1851, and Gyrstal Palace, New-York, 1853-54. SILAS ( BERRING & Co., Nos. 485, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

PIANOS.-Horace Waters's Pianos, having in PIANOS.—Horace Waters's Pianos, having an their improvement of action and over strings slenath of scale and power of tone equal to the Grand Pianos; T. Gibert & Ca'v Fisnos; Woodward & Erwert's Jacob Checkering's Pianos, and those of fire of the beat New York makes; new 63 octave Pianos; Telesco of the beat New York makes; new 63 octave Pianos for 6150. Second-band Pianos of all varieties at great bargeins—proces from \$30 to \$140. Pianos to rest and rent absence on purchase Pianos for eals on monthly payments. Sole age; of S. D. & H. W. Smith's Millougous, (tuned to the equal temperament.) Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refusions.

Horace Waters, No. 555 Brookway.

FACTS that should be read and impressed upon

the mind of every person.

Si cents' worth of my Oct. will give a brilliant light 3 hours each evening for a mosts when horsed in my

Patent Forestain Lams.

It is unserpassed as a lubricator; warranted not to gum on the forest machinery; can be burned in any Off Lemp, and

Will not explode or easit majoreasem sends.

Matthew Valuemoor, So. 36 Frankforder.

SEWING MACHINES.-One thousand stitches it

A NEW STORY of LOVE, CRIME and MISTERY A Resonance of worker Yarant Provaters, monthly A Resonance of wonderful interest. The Provaters is sold by all Newmon of Your Cents the copy.

No. 150 Sammer. S. 7. and So. 25 Co. 2. C. Colomp.

FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT. Wissianis and Rotali.
Bases & Fees.
E6. 364 Broadway common of Broadway.
Berries Wisse.

Wice, Wide, Wide - 5,000 of those \$10 Wide charge on band or the Manufactury of Materia are 6 to No. 26 Maidean Sections to 1 to 200 dries or 6 to 200 Maidean Sections to a most of a good wife or torques on borne a bester exticts at the above amaidiathments for 8 th from a real at the extremelymen to such as the extremelymen to the form of the first threat braids, bands onto the continuous to the first threat souls.

Dr. S. S. Prich, author of "Six Landons on Communication of the Other No. 714 Secularly open delty Sta-day expended from 8 south of charles seem-to-communication. Left-man, Plantage of the Seast and all Contains Discusses of Maline and Females. Committeeling from

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A CHANCE BOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY .-Just received, a large h t of ever superior black Franch Chort Dana Cours, made in the latest styles, limit shoughes set h the finest sain do shim. Softing at Krass's Chortsian Wass Hotes, Non 68 and 68 Fulsered. a \$6.

News years of humbugs and peddier; but the geomic News porchie uners signed by Henry R. Costas, No. 385 Broadway, New-York, and 50 South 5d et., Phila CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE ENGINE

J. C. CARY. Office No. 240 Breadway, N. Y.

REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL
BRASS-STRING TRUSSES.
To No. I Barriey at opposite the Astor House.
This Trues never rasis, not group weak from use. Six days'
trial given, and memby returned if not earlishactory.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855.

To ADVERTISERS. - The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIPING is new so immense, and the number of Advertisements pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising therein to secenty fee tents per line, or a little more than half cent per line for each thousand copies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate, it is the cheapest mediu: extant for Advertisements requiring the widest and fallest publicity. We prefer short cards to long once, and shall be glad if the enhancement impels our patrons to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Wednesday evening, as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

The Board of Aldermon last evening adopted s resolution requesting the keeper of the City Hall to display the flags on Friday, the 14th hat., being the anniversary of the occupation of the City of Mexico by the American troops under Major-General Scott. Much time was consumed in a debate on the subject of grading Eighty-sixth street from First-avenue to the East River; and finally the report of the Councilmen was concurred in.

THE BATTLE OF THE CHERNAYA.

Centrary to our expectation the mail of the Africa, which we received late on Wednesday night, failed to bring the report of Prince Gor chakoff concerning the battle of the Cheranya, fought on the 16th ult. However, the French and English accounts which we printed yesterday afford sufficient information for a tolerably correct judgment of the affair. In the French r port one is struck by the absence of that tendency to bluster which but too often is innate in a French sabreur, and which was so prominent in Pelissier's first builetins. The old General is now uncommonly clear, business-like, and to the point; he even gives the Russians full credit for the bravery they displayed on that occasion; and his report very favorably contrasts with General Simpson's amusing calculations as to the numbers engaged, by which it would appear that without any great effort some 15,000 French and Sardinians defeated 60,000 Russians. The facts of the case appear to have been as follows:

On the morning of Aug. 16, before daybreak, the Russians descended from the Mackenzie hights and took up a position on the edge of the bills descending toward the Chernaya. They were commanded by Prince Gorchakoff in person, under whom Gen. Read commanded the right wing, (7th and 12th divisions,) while Liprandi with the 5th division appears to have occupied the center, while the 17th division formed the Russian left. Portions of the 4th and 6th divisions were also present, and seem to have acted as reserves. The 5th division, along with the troops belonging to the 4th and 6th, form part of the second (Panintin's) corps, which had but just arrived in the Crimea; the remainder were old Crimean troops, and must have figured with effective numbers very much reduced.

The ground on the opposite side of the Cherpays is mostly level, a continuation of the piain of Balaklava toward the river; but close to its banks this plain is interrupted by two groups of hillocks, rising gradually from the Balaklava side, but falling off toward the Chernaya, thus offering a good defensible position against an enemy crossing the river. Between these two groups of hillocks lies the valley into which the British Light Cavalry charged in the battle of Balaklava. The eastern group of hillocks, forming the right wing of the position, was occupied by La Marmora with his two Sarcinian divisions; the other, toward the northwest, by three French divisions, which thus formed the center and left of the position. The French were commanded by General d'Herbillon, who had disposed Camou's division to the left, his own in the center, and Faucheur's division to the right, where it joined the Sardinian division of Trotti. The position gained additional strength from the two obstacles in its im mediate front: first, the Chernaya, which river at the time was certainly fordable, but still obliged the Russians to cross at certain places only, and with a small front; and secondly, the squeduct, cut in most places into the rock, and thus offering, even after its passage, a steep wall of scarped rock to be climbed. On the brink of the hills the French and Pledmontese had thrown up some light breastworks just sufficient to shelter their cannon. The two groups of hillocks formed, so to speak, several bastions flanking each other with their artillery. Beyond the Chernaya, which was crossed by bridges at Chargan, on the Sardinian extreme right, and at an inn (in Russian Traktir) in front of the French center, the Piedmonters had two companies as outposts, while the bridge of Traktie was covered by a slight bridge head occupied by the French. The French outposts were still

beyond this. On the morning of the 16th the Russians have ing got their artiflery is position on the highle cost of the Cherneys, east their advanced broops down late the railey. Day had not yet brokes and a dense for facilitated a purpolar, as at lakermens. The office outputs nors drives in in a moment, and by doplaces the bridge hard end the whole access side of the stree word to their heads, while they were believe for the passage of the bridges with two French says ments Then the 7th and this Residen to review please exectly opposite the Proces to lines o Comes and o' Harriston, descended in the close columns hate the rather and here they formed their columns of since and advanced in two Sixtual masses the 7th Continue yearing stone and aquations, postly by tooks, pertly by figure bridges commenced to all beats, egaleri france printe the sink division, part at prints comment in secret, advanced against & Harrison by the bridge of Transaction the total day of poors were mesons of the Brestone Sury chances with

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shown by Eussiane through the aqueduct and up the hill sid .. The 7th Kussian division came ap nearly to the brink of the hill, when Camen's troops, deployed in line, gave them a volley and charged them in flank and rear with such rebemence that the Russians instantly surned, recrossed the river under a murderous fire, and, if we may believe Pelissier, that 7th division never showed itself again during the battle. In the center, the 12th division succeeded in scaling the hights and driving in several French regiments. The fate of the bartle appeared uncertain for a moment, when d'Herbillon ordered a brigade from Fauch-ux's division to attack the left fishk of the Russian columns. and after a short struggle, the Russians were driven down the declivity, followed by the French, who for a moment retook the bridge.

Gorchaloff, however, had prepared a fresh attack. The remainder of the 12th division and the 5th division had descended into the valley, where they sheltered the fugitives who re-formed: and now the whole of the 12th and 5th divisions moved forward for a second charge. They passed by the bridge, and close to the right and left of it, and advanced with great vivacity against the allied center, (d'Herbillon's and Faucheux's divisions). But by this time the French had got all their artitlery into position; it fired in front against the Russian columns, while the Sardinian artitlery took them in flank. In spite of this murderous fire they advanced steadily and rapidly, and again reached the hights. There they found the French collected, deployed in line a little behind the edge of the hill. As soon as the heads of the columns were fairly on the edge, the French gave them a volley, and charged them with the bayonet in front and flatk. The struggle was as short as before. The Russians gave way and fled in disorder across the river, pursued by the musketry and artillery-fire of the Allies. This second defeat of the Russians virtually decided the battle. They had three-fifths of their infantry engaged, and could not hope to see any fresh reënforcements arrive on the field; the Allies, too, had three divisions out of five engaged, but fresh troops were hurrying to support them from the camp before Sevastopol. Pelissier had sent for two more divisions of the line and one of the Guards, and they were coming up. It was now about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Gorchakoff, in spite of these odds, resolved upon another attack. The 17th division now had to come forward and to form a nucleus for such part of the beaten troops as were still fit to be brought against the enemy. The line of attack was again shifted to the left; it was Faucheux's division upon which the Russians fell this time. But in vain. The cross fire of the French and Sardinian artillery decimated them before they could reach the summit of the hills, and again the French lines broke their columns and drove them back to the other side of the river, while the Piedmontese (Trotti's division) took them in flank and completed the victory. There remained but the troops of the 4th and 6th divisions intact, amounting to the effective strength of about one division. To launch these would have served no purpose whatever. The defeat was unmistakable; and accordingly the Russians, bringing forward their artillery, commenced the retreat. Their own position was so strong that Pelissier deemed an attack upon it out of the question; and therefore they were molested by the artillery and rifles only. The oss of the Russians in this affair was enormous in comparison with that of the Allies. The former lost about 5,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners; the latter about 1,500 only. The reason of this was, that the Russians had to make all their charges under the most effective fire of the allied artillery, especially the Piedmontese, whose 16 pounders, though slow to move, are of

he highest effect when once in position. The Russian attack was here made exclusively in front. To turn the French left by Inkermann, appeared impossible from the command exercised by the French batteries on the spur of the ridge posite that place. To turn the Allies by their right would have necessitated that the main body of the Russians should descend into the valley of Baidar. where the ground is evidently too intricate for such clumsy troops. Thus the front attack was chosen, and very properly a surprise attempted. The surprise partially succeeded, but was not carried out with the necessary energy. When the Russians were once masters of the passages of the Chernaya, they should have pushed forward their masses just as they happened to be at hand, in order to follow up their advantage before the French could recover from the first blow. Instead of that, they allowed their opponents the time necessary to bring their troops and artillery into position, and the effect of the surprise which might have brought into their hands the hights occupied by the French ceased almost as soon as the Russians had reached the Chernaya. This is another proof of the difficulty of moving Russian troops under circumstances where they should be expected to act rap idly and where inferior commanders must use their

The French have always been notorious for a certain contempt of outpost duty. Even in their best estate an active enemy could any night surprise their outposts and alarm their campa without any great risk. On this occasion they showed that even the slowly moving Russiaze might do it. Their main position was so close on the Cherneys that their advanced troops should have been either pushed much further forward, or, if the ground did not allow this that they should have been reduferred so atronly as to be able to hold out until the same could be got under erms. As it was, the Franci were encomped without any proportionate ad reacted guest, and in consequence the Bussians were this to edvence on their mein position before they had time to bring their full powers of scriptures into play. More active apparents then the Dureless would have brought forward superior numbers on repidly that the hights necepted by the French must have been corrected betwee one expeller and exchangely exclutions could have been made. But the Bussians themselves were effecte of elebling a distalca no two of their tenuge in twilight fighting, and there they fest areas advantage the coupling had The factors and costs brought successes of the

Papack in angelling the Duston solumns when stay had cheesty acuted the highly made then be applicated tractions tractionally and other testinger to Lam Phay have predently towers this make a tacking from the Bugtist, who see mosters in the to security a surprist bette the prost adventors accepted to acceptance over being fort totals it. cases where they are tally delivered deglighing

them in line, and awaiting the appearance of the bostile columns. As soon as the heads of the columns appear on the creat, your line pours a velley into them, to which but a few muchete can reply, and then you rush upon them, in front and flank, with the bayonet. The English fought thus at Busaco, Pampeluna, Waterloo, and other battles, with constant success. Yet the continental troops of Europe appear to have lost all trace of this all but infallible mode of defending a range of hights. In the manuals of tactics it figured, but in practice it had almost disappeared before the universal predilection for columns covered by skirmishers. The French deserve great credit for having adopted from their old opponents this plain and effective maneuver. Had they been disposed in col. um ns there is little doubt the Russians would have had greater advantages over them and perhaps even carried the day. But as it was, the fire of a deployed line of infantry, acting upon an enemy disorganized by a telling artillery fire and the fatigue of mounting a steep hill, proved overwhelming; and a hearty advance with the bayonet was quite sufficient to hurl back the masses that had already spent their spirits before the glittering steel was close upon them.

This is the third pitched battle of this war, fought in the open field, and like Alma and Inkermann, it is distinguished by its comparatively short duration. In Napoleon's wars a great deal of preliminary skirmishing characterized a battle; each party sought to feel the enemy before engaging him on decisive points and with decisive masses; and it was after each party had engaged the greater number of its troops only that the decisive blow was attempted. Here we see, on the contrary, no time lost, no fencing to tire out the enemy; the blow is struck at once, and upon the result of one or two attacks the fate of the battle depends. This looks a great deal braver than Napoleon's mode of fighting; yet, if a superiority of two to one, as the Alhes possessed on the Alms, or if the known clumsiness of the Russians in maneuvering may seem to justify such straightforward action, the fact is that it shows in both parties a great want of generalship; and whenever the sabreurs who act upon this prisciple happen to be opposed to a general who properly understands how to occupy their troops, how to lay snares for them and invite them to run into them, they will very soon find themselves in a very unenviable position.

Finally, we repeat what we have often said; bravery in the soldiers and mediocrity in the generals are the chief characteristics, on both sides, of the present war.

## FAIR PLAY.

This is a jewel worth setting in something better than gold, to wit: the light of truth. It has been the fashion, which we ourselves have followed to some extent, to compare demestic or industrial despotism with Free Labor, by comparing the two sections of this Union which exemplify the one and the other. This is somewhat more than fair to Slavery and far less than fair to Free Labor. Among those whom the pious Eneas slew in Italy was a fugitive despot by the name of Mezentius, who had lost his throne, or perhaps plantation, by his cruelties. One of these is said to have been the habit of binding a dead body to a living oneprobably for contempt of Court, for there was no release or separation of that union till both were in the same condition. Now the philosopher who, during the lifetime of the lise partner in such a firm, should undertake to demonstrate the superierity of life to death, by physiologically or anatomically comparing the phenomena presented by the two bodies, would not do a more foolishly unfair thing to living humanity, than he who rests the whole claim of Free Labor to our acceptance and approval on its results in a union whose whole policy for peace and war has always been directed in subserviency to the interests of Slavery. The living bedy was sure to be injured from the first by the loathsome contact with the dead one, and the dead one was very likely to have its putrefactive tendency somewhat retarded by application to it of some anti-septic or embalming process, either by the living partner or his sympathising friends. Just so it is with Slavery and Freedom in our indissoluble National Union.

Te make the comparison of results at all fair, the two institutions, as we have said perhaps twenty times before, should be embarked in distinct and separate political ships. The readers of THE TRIBUNE do not need to be told what damage the industrial interests of the Free Labor section of our country have suffered from the z'gzeg direction which the slave interest has managed to impress upon our tariff policy. Resembling the lightning, it has been more de structive. It is very true that the South has not been benefited in preportion to our loss, but being less injured, capital and enterprise have been attracted to her cities by the relative ad-

But to say nothing of foreign commercial policy, look at the domestic commercial relations to which the Federal Union and constitutional guarantees have given breath and being. Such relations could not possibly have existed between the citizens of the two distinct governments, encof them a Free Labor Republic and the other a Slave Labor Oligarchy of sham Republic. It was because they evidently could not, that the short sighted devotees of trade were and always have been so ready to sacrifice almost everything for union. And what have been the results of these relations as written in or toncous, unfootable figures, in every commercial panie, crisis, and grand smash! This only and always : millions upon millions of the life blood of free labor scorbed by the putrescent voins of the dead clare region, and exhaustion, more or less approaching death, on the part of the free. Did any hody ever hear of the rule of commercial houses in the leston because they could not collect their dable in Philadelphia, Now York, and Bueton Was him theleans or Mobile ever everwhelmed by en e-slancks of protested notes from pitles in the Fees Status! Place anyholy onp pres that the bales of Southern outton the tiernes of tips, the hugehouds of engar, or the partogue of tokanon that remain unpaid for would do much to equare the unsettled Northern account for hote, muste, pante, choos, chiefe carte tagging country, and oven most an datab that stands on the old tedgers of multi today of the time haping superhant princes and to the nation metables on the bound of our hard marking and indomitable from markening! The anguatetaty of gate and the purtainty of with mate tree in Conthern trade has at longth ha some as estactues as to impress contine ever nenn tas etimeanet tasta fie gemitting. One

musal team att this to that mutthut Proudem mas

been separately, nor their respective revults what would have been developed under seperate governments, provided the two systems had agreed to proceed seperately and had been allowed to do so.

This fair play has seldom been claimed by the advocates of Free Labor, because their case is so strong without it; but it is none the less their right. A community that is ever and anon getting, in the way of trade, vastly more than it gives, must necessarily have a relative advantage over one which ever and anon loses more than its profits. And let it be remembered that the losses of the North by Southern bankruptcy have fallen not merely or chiefly on its merchants and capitalists. They have suffered but partial or temporary ruin, while the industrious mechanics in crowds have been driven by failure of employment and loss of wages to those straits of destitution and despair which the advocates of human bondage delight to point at as below Slavery itself. Relieve the industry of the North from a market which, while it necessarily absorbs a large portion of its products, has all the hazards of a gambling hell, and you will see it in a totally different position from that which it has occupied for the last fifty years.

The advantage which slaveholders derive from their commercial bed faith will last as long as the Union does, if not longer, and a large allowance must always be made for it on the side of Free Labor in any comparison of the results of the two systems but the free laborers have about made up their minds that, being a majority, they will hereafter rule the country and direct its policy for the benefit of the whole and not of a section. After they have done so for fifty years, let us gather the statistics and see if Slavery can console itself with such figures as it now boasts, beggarly as they are.

## BRITISH TAXES.

Here is a copy of a notice of non-payment of taxes served upon a London merchant a few weeks

Mr. Jos: The Collector has called for the under-

being returned as a defaulter.
Usually at home from 2 to 3, and from 5 to 6 o'clock. Notes by the Taz payer.

No. 1 is for one year's duty on my horse and gig.

No. 2 is for feeding my neighbor the Parson. I never attended is church in my life.

his church in my life.

No. 3 is for a presumed profit on trade for one year. My low
was nearly \$1,000 in the year, which I had made known to the
Court, but, in defiance of this statement of mine, they say, "We do not believe it, and therefore shall suferce payment of the "sum charged, it being in our discretionary power to do so."
No. 4 is upon the presumed value of the rental of my ware-

These, you perceive, are Government or National taxes, and are additional to the indirect taxes or customs by which our Government is supported. Municipal taxes come in another bill. They are based on a warehouse or store, a horse and gig, and a business by which the tax-payer lost \$5,000 in the course of the year for which these rates are laid. And the war now in progress is laying a broad basis for the early duplication of these taxes. Bull is a sturdy beast, but too heavy a load will break even his back in time. War has become so costly a game-costly not merely in blood as of old, but in solid cash-that monarchs will have to stop playing it or find themselves in the poorhouse. Human patience will not endure forever-

Among the candidates put up by the Convention of the Liberty party at Utica on Wednesday is Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS of Monroe County, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State. With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired, but yet we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglass elected. His proper place is not as member of the State Administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a Representative at Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orater and debater he possesses both the force and the grace proper to a Virginia gentleman of the old school, and of one of the first families, to which a depth of conviction and a resolution of purpose worthy the best days of the Republic add a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal Capitol. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is now nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe District.

As we expected The Union rejoices at the election in Maine as a victory of the Administration party, "ably and effectually assisted by the national Whigs of that State, led by such men as Evans and as Farley." The Union, however, forgets to add that in this election all parties had to declare themselves the uncompromising opponents of the Nebraska bill, its principles and consequences. Even the Democratic candidates did not dare to go before the people without an ex. plicit disclaimer of all sympathy or tolerance for that great measure which distinguishes the reign of Mr. Pierce; and ready as the Hunker Whigs were to fuse with the Hunker Democrats, they had not the temerity so far to defy the universal sentiment of the people as to breathe a whisper of approbation for that measure or its authors. Does The Union suppose that if the vote of Maine were taken to morrow on the simple question of approving the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the proceedings had under it, Mr. l'ierce would have even a respectable minority! If it does, it will be likely to be undecotrod in 1866, when that question will be brought up unencumbered by others of a merely weal deractor.

We have received a pamphlet entitled " Memo randa of l'hile & Sholton in his Case for the State Popartment," which displays logally his laim to Shalton's Island. This island, it may be comembered, was discovered by Capt. N. P. Gibbs, in command of the brig John R Dow, in his omploy while on a cruise expressly for discovery of mann on descrit talands in the Caribbean Nes about April 1, 1934 Prosession was taken and mon and pres their wires) were sent out duly prorided to scoupe the teland When, however, the Tanpencian theremment learned this they fook riclant procession of the island, a Venesuelan of dues astusting a promise mot called in law of the Amusican parties to place thomselves under his armament but not as the latter affirm coding any

The American elaiment affirds ample interna tional anthority in favor of the justice of his claim Y assemble process no more title to thelien's Island Director to the Vistan are what they mould have account hundred miles distant from her event, then

Cuba or Porto Rico; and in fact the Dutch have possessions between it and the Venezuelan coast. Thus stands the case. Will the Government permit Venezuela to extemporize such a discovery when a citizen of the United States has already made it, as clearly appears; or if they allow her to kick him out will they not have due damages equivalent to the losses he has sustained rendered

The history of this continent is a history of possession-taking in the name of popes, kiege and princes. Accordingly, no branch of internations law is richer in precedents as to what constitutes such occupation or ownership. A desert land unclaimed is the property of him who takes possession, and keeps possession. Such is simply the Shelton case. The Venezuelan government has not proved discovery and cannot prove possession. The onus probands lies with them, and they are set relieved of it. Will the Administration, which is so anxious to cut down Danish assumption, allew Venezuela to run riot?

There seems to be a general movement through-

out the State for the permanent organization of the Republican Party. In pursuance of the call of the Republican State Committee, the people of the different counties have moved and are moving in the appointment of delegates to the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th inst. In this City, at a meeting held at Free-Masons' Hall on Sept. 1, a committee of one from each Assembly District was appointed to select delegates to be reported for confirmation at a cour vention to be held at the Tabernac'e on the 19th. We understand that the committee are at work in the selection of delegates, and intend to report the names of prominent and efficient individua's in numbers as nearly equal as may be from the Free-Soil Democrats and Whigs who are heartily identified with the Republican movement of aversion to the extension of Slavery; and we hope their labors may be such as to satisfy the proposed Convention at the Tabernacle; and if so, that there may be no clashing as to a delegation from this City. There never was a time when harmony was more requisite. And with harmonious action, and a determination on the part of all opposed to the extension of Slavery to yield individual opinions to public good, the Republican movement promises We hope there may be a general disposition to

await the action of the committee and the result of the convention of the 19th inst.

## MISSOURI-KANSAS LAW. The modest company of Missourians who

have just finished up the business of making laws for Kansas, by appointing for siz years Sheriffs, Probate Judge, and three County Commissioners for each of the eighteen Counties into which they have seen fit to divide the Territory, and three District Attorneys for their three Judicial Districts-every man Pro-Slavery up to the bub-did one very consistent act in adopting the laws generally of Missouri as laws for Kansas. The Legislature being Missourisms, elected by armed gangs of Missourians, was seized upon the polls and voted as much as they pleased, and the Territory being thus temperarily a subjugated colony of Missouri, it is bat natural that the laws of Missouri should be formaily extended over Kansas, as ours were over California after its conquest from Mexico. Tais code, adopted from Missouri, offcourse includes the Slave Laws generally. But, in addition to these, the Missourians legislating for Kansas saw fit to bind their conquest by sundry special laws, including the following, under which (Sect. 3) any emigrant to Kausas who ventures to take with him Jefferson's Works or any book of like purport may thereon be convicted of felony and put to death!

-We have already published the substance of this atrocious enacement; but we desire every reader to preserve a copy in due form for reference, so we print it with all its formalities from an official copy "published by authority: "Shawnee, M. L. S., John T. Brady, Public "Printer." Here is the beautiful document; let Soilers of 1848 see their faces in it:

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENSES AGAINST SLAVE

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENSES AGAINST SLAVE PROPERTY.

SECTION L. Be it exacts by the Covernor and Lepislatice desembly of the Territory of hances. That every per ca, bind or tree who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebelition of tree, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebelition of tree, free person who shall all or assist in any rebelition or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulations in this fengitury, shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. If any free person shall suffer death.

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Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out sec. 100.

death.

SEC 4. If any person shall entire, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave becoming to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the survice of such sive, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, be shall be adjudged guilty if Grand Larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than

shal suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 5. If any person aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away or senoing out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to process or sections the freedom of such slave, or with intent to process or sections the freedom of such slave, or with intent to process or sections of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty or Grand Larceny, and on sonviction thereof, shall safer death, or be imprise not at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 5. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away set of any State or other Territory of the United stares any sixts of the stare of the section of such slave, or to deprive the sware thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty or Grand Larceny, in the same manner as if such a ver had been catted, decoys dor corried away cut of this Territory and in such case the lacency may be charged to have been committed in any County of this farritory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person and on conviction thereof the person offending shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

by such person and on conviction thereof the person offending shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade, or induce any slave to exape from the service of his master one-weet is this Territory, or shall sid or assist any slave in escaping from the service of his master or owner, or shall assist, harbor, or conseal any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, shall be deemed guilly of fecony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than fire years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this Territory shall also a saist, harbor or conceal any slave who has secaped from the service of his master or owner in another State or Territory, such person shall to punished in like namers as if such save has accepted from the service of his master or owner in another State or Territory, such person shall to punished in like namers as if such save has accepted from the service of his master or owner in another state of the save of the state of the